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A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF TREMATODE FROM THE
LITTLE BROWN BAT AND A KEY TO THE GENERA OF
PLEUROGENETINAE

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AMONG the intestinal parasites of a little brown bat (*Myotis lucifugus*), collected on February 12, 1934, at St. Peter, Minn., by Gustav Swanson, were 11 specimens of a hitherto undescribed trematode, which was found to belong to a new species of a new genus of Lecithodendriidae. Although the species appears to be more closely related to the members of the Pleurogenetinae than to those of any other group, it can not be referred to any of the existing genera of that subfamily.

GLYPTOPORUS, new genus

Diagnosis.—Pleurogenetinae: Suckers subequal; testes entire, situated at level of ventral sucker; intestinal ceca short, reaching only to testes; cirrus sac large, mostly lateral and anterior to ventral sucker; genital pore anterior to ventral sucker and slightly to left of median line of body. Seminal receptacle present. Ovary entire, pre-equatorial, and on opposite side of acetabulum to cirrus sac. Vitellaria pretesticular, follicles large and filling region between ceca and oral sucker, with tendency toward a single field. Uterus filling large portion of body. Excretory vesicle V-shaped.

Genotype.—*Glyptoporus noctophilus*, new species.

This genus may be distinguished from other genera in the subfamily as shown in the key (p. 323).

GLYPTOPORUS NOCTOPHILUS, new species

Specific diagnosis.—Body elliptical, posterior extremity sometimes attenuate, 0.45 (0.48, 0.53)¹ mm long and 0.32 (0.29, 0.38) mm wide. Cuticula without spines. Oral sucker subterminal, 0.075 (0.066, 0.08) mm long and 0.097 (0.088, 0.09) mm wide. Pharynx 0.03 (0.03) mm long and 0.04 (0.039) mm wide. Esophagus evidently very short (possibly absent). Intestinal ceca short, simple, extend-

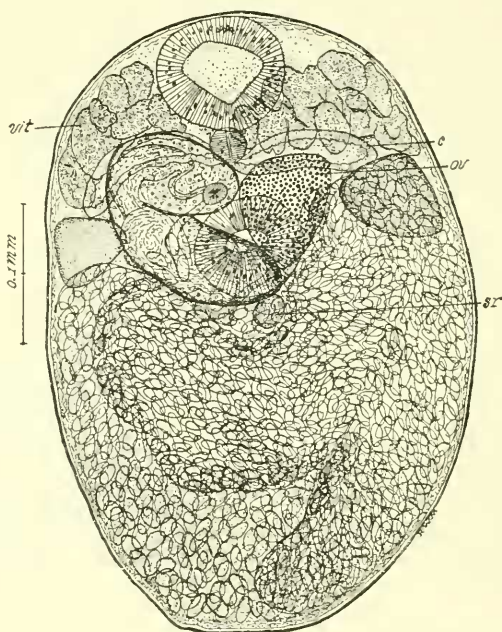


FIGURE 25.—*Glyptoporus noctophilus*, new genus, new species: Dorsal aspect, camera lucida. *vit*, Vitellaria; *c*, cecum; *ov*, ovary; *sr*, seminal receptacle.

ing laterally to anterior margins of testes. Ventral sucker 0.07 (0.07, 0.073) mm long and 0.076 (0.08, 0.078) mm wide, pre-equatorial. Testes ovate to pyramidal, average length 0.066 (0.066, 0.057) mm, average width 0.062 (0.049, 0.049) mm, placed near body margins and at level of ventral sucker. Cirrus sac large, usually about a third as long as entire body, length 0.153 (0.156, 0.145) mm (distance between extreme anterior and posterior levels rather than actual total length), width 0.056 (0.066, 0.063) mm, mostly anterior and lateral to ventral sucker, strongly recurved. Seminal vesicle voluminous, much convoluted, and ending in a narrow ejaculatory duct. Genital pore anterior to ventral sucker and slightly lateral to mid line of body, closer to ventral sucker than to pharynx. Region

¹ The first measurement given is of the type; the next two are of the paratypes.

immediately surrounding genital pore with minute radiating lines, thus resembling a small genital sucker. This character, however, is more evident in some examples than in others. Ovary oval to pyriform, entire, 0.071 (0.06-0.082) mm long and 0.072 (0.06, 0.063) mm wide, situated on right side of mid line of body and at level of ventral sucker and testes. Seminal receptacle posterior to ventral sucker, 0.035 (0.034) mm in diameter. Vitellaria consisting of coarse follicles, fields reaching from testes to oral sucker, arranged either in slightly separated bilateral groups or in a single field entirely across the body dorsal to the pharynx. Uterus extensive, filling posterior two-thirds of body. Eggs 0.018 to 0.02 mm long and 0.011 to 0.012 mm wide. Excretory bladder V-shaped.

Host.—*Myotis lucifugus* (LeConte).

Location.—Intestine.

Locality.—St. Peter, Minn.

Specimens.—Type, U.S.N.M. no. 8947; paratypes in author's collection.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF PLEUROGENETINAE

- 1. Ceca long, uterus usually both post- and pre-acetabular..... 2
- Ceca short, uterus postacetabular..... 4
- 2. Genital pore marginal and pre-acetabular..... **Pleurogenes** Looss (1896)
- Genital pore at side of acetabulum..... 3
- Genital pore somewhat lateral, pre-acetabular.
- Loxogenes**, in part (see Krull, 1933)
- 3. Cirrus sac club-shaped, extending around acetabulum; acetabulum twice as large as oral sucker..... **Parabascus** Looss (1907)
- Cirrus sac oval; suckers subequal..... **Postorchigenes** Tubangui (1928)
- 4. Genital pore marginal..... 5
- Genital pore not marginal..... 8
- 5. Genital pore pretesticular..... 7
- Genital pore posttesticular..... 6
- 6. Genital pore pre-acetabular..... **Prosotocus** Looss (1899)
- Genital pore postacetabular..... **Brandesia** Stossich (1899)
- 7. Ovary postacetabular..... **Cryptotrema** Ozaki (1926)
- Ovary pre-acetabular..... **Pleurogenoides** Travassos (1921b)
- 8. Genital pore lateral to acetabulum..... **Limatum** Travassos (1921b)
- Genital pore not lateral to acetabulum..... 9
- 9. Genital pore at posterior tip of pharynx and not in vicinity of acetabulum.
- Phaneropsolus** Looss (1899)
- Genital pore closer to acetabulum than to pharynx..... 10
- 10. Acetabulum equatorial or postequatorial.
- Loxogenes**, in part, Stafford (1905)
- Acetabulum pre-equatorial..... 11
- 11. Testes and ovary lobed; ovary on same side of acetabulum as cirrus sac.
- Moesia** Travassos (1928)
- Testes and ovary entire; ovary on opposite side of acetabulum to cirrus sac.
- Glyptoporus**, new genus

The long ceca of *Loxogenes bicolor* Krull (1933) appear to me to be sufficiently unique in this group to require a division of the genus on that character.

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